

***Attachment to PTO-90***

The information disclosure statements filed 3/21/01 and 8/22/05 have been entered and considered.

In order to correct minor informalities, the Examiner Answer of 7/7/08 is amended as follows:

Section 9 is replaced with new section below:

**(9) Grounds of Rejection**

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 34-41, 45-50, 52, 54-59, 61-63, 65, 66, 69-75, 77-84, 88-93, 95, 97-102, 104-106, 108, 109 and 112-118 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 4,803,625 to Fu et al. and U.S. Patent No. 4,838,275 to Lee in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,390,238 to Kirk et al.

As to Claims 34-41, 45, 49, 50, 54-56, 59, 62, 63, 65, 66, 69-75, Fu discloses a networked health-monitoring system (see Fig. 1), comprising:

a plurality of remote patient sites (see Fig. 1, unit 60), each site including at least one display (i.e. unit 68) (col. 5, lines 53-58);

a data management unit configured to facilitate collection of patient health related data (i.e., event table and CPU 64) (col. 10, lines 1-14 and lines 28-61);

a memory (i.e. unit 80)(see Fig. 2); and

stored program instructions for use in generating health-monitoring related information on the display (i.e. display unit 68 and software of the home unit) (col. 5, lines 56-57, col. 8, line 17 and col. 12, lines 1-24)

at least one central server connectable for communication with the data management unit at the patient sites (see Fig. 1).

Fu does not explicitly disclose

at least one remotely located computer facility including the at least one central server; and

at least one health care professional computer remotely located from and configured for signal communication with the central server, wherein the central server can generate a report based on the patient health-related data collected at the remote patient site and the report can be viewed at the at least one healthcare professional computer and wherein at least one message can be sent from the healthcare professional computer to the remote patient sites through the central server.

Lee discloses at least one health care professional computer remotely located from and configured for signal communication with the central server to receive at least one report based on the patient health-related data collected at the remote patient sites (i.e. unit 118a) (see Fig. 1, col. 11, lines 54-56 and col. 13, lines 42-47).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to include at least one health care professional computer remotely located from and configured for signal communication with the central server to receive at least one report based on the patient health-related data collected at the remote patient sites as disclosed by Lee within Fu for the motivation of providing detailed home medical surveillance of patients with a minimal amount of trained technical personnel and minimal training and participation by the patient (Lee: col. 5, lines 15-38).

Fu and Lee do not explicitly disclose a remotely located computer facility including the at least one central server, wherein the central server can generate a report based on the patient health-related data collected at the remote patient site and the report can be viewed at the at least one healthcare professional computer and wherein at least one message can be sent from the healthcare professional computer to the remote patient sites through the central server.

Kirk teaches a health support system including a remotely located computer facility including the at least one central server wherein hardware and software of the central server automatically communicates with the data management units and at least one health care professional computer (col. 3, lines 3-11, lines 20-42). In addition, Kirk teaches that the central server can report results of the analysis of patient (32, Fig. 3) status to a doctor (24, Fig. 2), care provider (20, Fig. 2) or local monitoring services (12, Fig. 1) (see: column 5, lines 40-47). Furthermore, Kirk teaches that the health support unit (30, Fig. 3) interacts with the local central server (38, Fig. 3) receive medication and program schedule updates (see: column 5, lines 22-27 and column 3, lines 3-11). The Examiner considers the medication and program schedule

updates (messages) to be sent by the doctor or pharmacist computer to the local server and then to the patient.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to include the aforementioned limitation for the motivation of utilizing a health care support system which economically provides medication control, wellness checking and patient data accumulation and reporting capability (Kirk: col. 1, lines 53-60).

As to Claim 46, Fu does not explicitly disclose The system of claim 34, wherein the report is standardized.

However, Lee discloses wherein the report is standardized (col. 17, lines 20-40). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to include wherein the report is standardized as disclosed by Lee within Fu for the motivation of providing detailed home medical surveillance of patients with a minimal amount of trained technical personnel and minimal training and participation by the patient (col. 5, lines 15-38).

As to Claim 47, Fu does not explicitly disclose the system of claim 34, wherein the system is configured to allow a health care professional to select which of a plurality of standardized reports is received.

However, Lee discloses wherein the system is configured to allow a health care professional to select which of a plurality of standardized reports is received (col. 13, lines 5-15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to include the system is configured to allow a health care professional to select which of a plurality of standardized reports is received as disclosed by Lee within Fu for the motivation of

providing detailed home medical surveillance of patients with a minimal amount of trained technical personnel and minimal training and participation by the patient (col. 5, lines 15-38).

As to Claim 48, Fu does not explicitly disclose the system of claim 34, wherein the report includes graphs and/or icons.

However, Lee discloses wherein the report includes graphs and/or icons (col. 13, lines 5-16). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to include wherein the report includes graphs and/or icons as disclosed by Lee within Fu for the motivation of providing detailed home medical surveillance of patients with a minimal amount of trained technical personnel and minimal training and participation by the patient (col. 5, lines 15-38).

As to Claim 52, Fu does not explicitly disclose the system of claim 34, wherein the report includes displayed formatted statistical information.

However, Lee discloses wherein the report includes displayed formatted statistical information (col. 13, lines 12-17). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to include wherein the report includes displayed formatted statistical information as disclosed by Lee within Fu for the motivation of providing detailed home medical surveillance of patients with a minimal amount of trained technical personnel and minimal training and participation by the patient (col. 5, lines 15-38).

As to Claim 57, Fu does not explicitly disclose the system of claim 55, wherein the message includes results of a test.

However, Lee discloses wherein the message includes results of a test (i.e. if there are no untoward signs, this is communicated to the patient)(col. 16, lines 39-43). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to include wherein the message includes results of a test as disclosed by Lee within Fu for the motivation of providing detailed home medical surveillance of patients with a minimal amount of trained technical personnel and minimal training and participation by the patient (col. 5, lines 15-38).

As to Claim 58, Fu does not explicitly disclose the system of claim 55, wherein the message includes a diagnostic indication related to whether a test has proceeded in a normal fashion.

However, Lee discloses wherein the message includes a diagnostic indication related to whether a test has proceeded in a normal fashion (i.e. if there are no untoward signs, this is communicated to the patient)(col. 16, lines 39-43). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to include wherein the message includes a diagnostic indication related to whether a test has proceeded in a normal fashion as disclosed by Lee within Fu for the motivation of providing detailed home medical surveillance of patients with a minimal amount of trained technical personnel and minimal training and participation by the patient (col. 5, lines 15-38).

As to Claim 61, Fu does not explicitly disclose the system of claim 55, wherein the message is from the health care professional computer.

However, Lee discloses wherein the message is from the health care professional computer (col. 16, lines 40-43). ). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to include wherein the message includes a diagnostic indication related to whether a test has proceeded in a normal fashion as disclosed by Lee within Fu for the motivation of providing detailed home medical surveillance of patients with a minimal amount

of trained technical personnel and minimal training and participation by the patient (col. 5, lines 15-38).

As to claims 77-84, 88-93, 95, 97-102, 104-106, 108, 109 and 112-118, the claims are similar in scope to claims 34-41, 45-50, 52, 54-59, 61-63, 65, 66, 69-75 and are rejected on the same basis.

5. Claim 42, 44, 85 and 87 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fu, Lee, and Kirk as applied to claims 34 and 77 above, and further in view of Beckers, Pat. No. 5,019,974.

As to Claim 42, Fu and Lee do not explicitly disclose the system of claim 41, wherein the handheld device is capable of displaying pictorial health-monitoring related information.

However, Beckers discloses wherein the handheld device is capable of displaying pictorial health-monitoring related information (see Fig. 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to include wherein the handheld device is capable of displaying pictorial health-monitoring related information as disclosed by Beckers within Fu, Lee, and Kirk for the motivation of providing a patient with an individually tailored program of treatment (col. 1, lines 7-14)

As to Claim 44, Fu and Lee do not explicitly disclose The system of claim 42, wherein the handheld device is capable of displaying animated health-monitoring related information.

However, Beckers discloses wherein the handheld device is capable of displaying animated health-monitoring related information (see Fig. 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to include wherein the handheld device is capable of displaying animated health-monitoring related information as disclosed by

Beckers within Fu, Lee and Kirk for the motivation of providing a patient with an individually tailored program of treatment (col. 1, lines 7-14).

As to claims 85 and 87, the claims are similar in scope to claims 42 and 44 and are rejected on the same basis.

6. Claims 51, 53, 60, 64, 67, 68, 94, 96, 103, 107, 110, and 111 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fu, Lee, and Kirk as applied to claims 34 and 77 above, and further in view of Fujimoto, Pat. No. 5,339,821.

As to Claims 51, 53, 60, 64, 67, and 68, Fu, Lee, and Kirk do not explicitly disclose The system of claim 34, wherein the system is configured to cause the presentation of at least one report on the display at a remote patient site.

However, Fujimoto discloses wherein the system is configured to cause the presentation of at least one report on the display at a remote patient (col. 4, lines 48-56). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to include wherein the system is configured to cause the presentation of at least one report on the display at a remote patient site as disclosed by Fujimoto within Fu and Lee for the motivation of providing a medical system and apparatus which permits patients to check or measure the condition of a disease at home (col. 1, line 66 – col. 2, line 5).

As to claims 94, 96, 103, 107, 110, and 111, the claims are similar in scope to claims 51, 53, 60, 67, and 68 and are rejected on the same basis.

7. Claims 43 and 86 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fu, Lee, and Kirk as applied to claims 34 and 77 above, and further in view of Examiner's use of Official Notice.



As to Claim 43, Fu, Lee, and Kirk do not explicitly disclose the system of claim 40, wherein the memory is a program cartridge.

However, the Examiner takes official notice that it was well known in the computer arts to use program cartridges to program handheld devices. The motivation was to provide a simple and inexpensive means for providing computer programs that are popular or in demand by a number of users. . It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to include wherein the memory is a program cartridge for the motivation stated above.

As to claims 86, the claim is similar in scope to claim 43 and is rejected on the same basis.

8. Claims 76 and 119-138 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fu, Lee and Kirk as applied to claims 40 above, and further in view of Examiner's use of Official Notice.

As to Claim 76, Fu, Lee, and Kirk do not explicitly disclose the system of claim 34, wherein the healthcare professional computer receives the report after transmitting an authorization code to the server that identifies an associated healthcare professional as an authorized user.

However, the Examiner takes official notice that it was well known in the computer arts to use personal identification numbers (pin) to authorize users to access systems, programs and stored data on computers. The motivation for using pin numbers was to grant access to data or the computer system to authorized users only, particularly sensitive data or information such as patient medical data. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

Applicant's invention to include wherein the healthcare professional computer receives the report after transmitting an authorization code to the server that identifies an associated healthcare professional as an authorized user within Fu, Lee and Kirk for the motivation stated above.

As per claim 119, Fu discloses a networked health-monitoring system (see Fig. 1), comprising:

- a plurality of remote patient sites (see Fig. 1, unit 60),
- using stored program instructions to generate health-monitoring related information on at least one display (i.e. unit 68)(col. 5, lines 53-58);

- facilitating collection of patient health-related data using a data management unit (i.e.. event table and CPU 64)(col. 10, lines 1-14 and lines 28-61); and

- stored program instructions for use in generating health-monitoring related information on the display (i.e. display unit 68 and software of the home unit) (col. 5, lines 56-57, col. 8, line 17 and col. 12, lines 1-24);

- at least one central server connectable for communication with the data management unit at the patient sites (see Fig. 1).

Fu does not explicitly disclose

- at least one remotely located computer facility including the at least one central server;

and

- providing at least one report to at least one health care professional computer, remotely located from and in signal communication with the central server, the report being based on the patient health-related data collected at the remote patient sites,

wherein hardware and software of the central server allows at least one message sent from the health care professional computer to be sent remote patient site, and receiving the report after transmitting an authorization code to the server that identifies an associated healthcare professional as an authorized user.

Lee discloses at least one health care professional computer remotely located from and configured for signal communication with the central server to receive at least one report based on the patient health-related data collected at the remote patient sites (i.e. unit 118a) (see Fig. 1, col. 11, lines 54-56 and col. 13, lines 42-47).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to include at least one health care professional computer remotely located from and configured for signal communication with the central server to receive at least one report based on the patient health-related data collected at the remote patient sites as disclosed by Lee within Fu for the motivation of providing detailed home medical surveillance of patients with a minimal amount of trained technical personnel and minimal training and participation by the patient (Lee: col. 5, lines 15-38).

Fu and Lee do not explicitly disclose a remotely located computer facility including the at least one central server, wherein the central server can generate a report based on the patient health-related data collected at the remote patient site and the report can be viewed at the at least one healthcare professional computer and wherein at least one message can be sent from the healthcare professional computer to the remote patient sites through the central server.

Kirk teaches a health support system including a remotely located computer facility including the at least one central server wherein hardware and software of the central server automatically communicates with the data management units and at least one health care professional computer (col. 3, lines 3-11, lines 20-42). In addition, Kirk teaches that the central server can report results of the analysis of patient (32, Fig. 3) status to a doctor (24, Fig. 2), care provider (20, Fig. 2) or local monitoring services (12, Fig. 1) (see: column 5, lines 40-47). Furthermore, Kirk teaches that the health support unit (30, Fig. 3) interacts with the local central server (38, Fig. 3) receive medication and program schedule updates (see: column 5, lines 22-27 and column 3, lines 3-11). The Examiner considers the medication and program schedule updates (messages) to be sent by the doctor or pharmacist computer to the local server and then to the patient.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to include the aforementioned limitation for the motivation of utilizing a health care support system which economically provides medication control, wellness checking and patient data accumulation and reporting capability (col. 1, lines 53-60).

Fu, Lee, and Kirk do not explicitly disclose the system of claim 34, wherein the healthcare professional computer receives the report after transmitting an authorization code to the server that identifies an associated healthcare professional as an authorized user.

However, the Examiner takes official notice that it was well known in the computer arts to use personal identification numbers (pin) to authorize users to access systems, programs and stored data on computers. The motivation for using pin numbers was to grant access to data or the computer system to authorized users only, particularly sensitive data or information such as

patient medical data. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to include wherein the healthcare professional computer receives the report after transmitting an authorization code to the server that identifies an associated healthcare professional as an authorized user within Fu, Lee and Kirk for the motivation stated above.

As to claims 120-124, the claims are similar in scope to claim 119 and are rejected on the same basis.

As to claims 125-131, the claims are similar in scope to claims 57 and 72 and are rejected on the same basis.

As to claims 132-138, the claims are similar in scope to claims 119-124 and are rejected on the same basis.

This application is being forwarded to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interference for decision. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Robert W. Morgan whose telephone number is (571) 272-6773. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Mon - Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, C. Luke Gilligan can be reached on (571) 272-6770. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Robert Morgan/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3626